

T H E
R U L E
O F
C H A R I T Y.

By H. W. *Gent.*

Licens'd according to Order.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author, in
the Year MDCXCV.

H

J

ci

L

co

mi

fe

Pl

TO THE
HONoured

And much Esteemed

John Man-Waring E/q.

SIR.

REligion being not that
Melancholly Piece
that Obligeth us to be-
come Unsociable, and Ene-
mies to all that hath any de-
ference to Chearfulness and
Plenty ; but rather Instru-
A Eteth

The Epistle

Teach us, how to make use of
Both, so as we may best enjoy
Ourselves, and benefit Others:
I hope that inherent Goodness,
which hath rendred you so
Remarkable for your Cha-
rity, will not refuse Her now
Your Refuge, when by Your
Noble Disposition she is En-
courag'd, not only to pretend
to, but confidently Plead a just
Title to your Patronage.

'Tis true, the Receders
from this Duty, neither re-
gard her Rule, nor own her
Practice, but are afraid of
all

Dedicatory.

all that carries the Face of Love, and true Munificence; and are only Valiant in breaking those holy Laws, which Heaven hath made Eternal: That would have no such Images of God in the World, as the Distressed; and seem to believe, Liberality, at best, but a Romish Superstition.

But let these, I say, do Right to Julian the Apostate, and Confess, it was no Aspersion thrown upon our Religion, when he gave out,

A 2 there

The Epistle

there was nothing in it beyond a Mode of Believing, that will not allow her Sacred Sanction, nor submit to the Rule of Charity; but had rather acknowledge Her a Popish, or an Italian Virtue, than have Her Naturaliz'd here, to the Prejudice of the Exchequer.

This Part of it, that is here presented, is but the Imperfect Effigie of the Precept, perform'd by one that is at present, render'd by his ill Circumstances, too great a
De-

Dedicatory.

Dependent on its Mandates.

I know You would even dote upon the Piece, were it well Drawn, because it is impossible, for Right Reason, to resist the Charms of Truth and Love, Painted in good Colours to the full Proportion.

My Ambition, at present, extends but to Your Pardon, not to Your Esteem; and it is my Request, that where it cannot be admitted as a Counsel, it may serve for an Admonition: Hoping you will have the same Veneration

The Epistle

ration for the Vertue, and not look upon Her as the less a Beauty, because I have shew'd Her in so mean a Habit.

Charity takes most delight in Herself, when she goes Plainest, and is in a Dress of Condescension ; affecting no Garbe so Little, as that of a Great Fortune.

*If you discern Imperfections in the Copy, let not Charity for my Sake, fall under an Imputation; That needs no such Advocate as I am, nor
such*

Dedictory.

*such a Common Pen, but one
from an Angel's Wing, to
advance Her Esteem.*

*There is a Beauty in Ho-
liness, exceeding that of
State; and a Glory in Hu-
mility, Superior to the proud
Inscript of Monarchs: Both
of these wait upon Charity,
and are the proper Orna-
ments of Her Profession.*

*But here the known Antipa-
thy which such as You visibly
bare to the Disregarders of
this Duty, diverts my for-
ward Pen, believing it not
Perti-*

The Epistle, &c.

*Pertinent to be too Nice in
my Description of that, which
hath been already so excel-
lently well expressed in the
Life and Conversation of
the Charitable.*

*The Consideration of which
obliges me to an unwilling
Silence, by Humbly taking
leave to Subscribe Myself,*

Your Honour's,

Most Faithful and most

Devoted Servant to

Command,

Henry Waring.

T H E
Rule of Charity.

IF an Author's Place or Degree that he holdeth, can add Vertue to Words, or serve to procure Attention, the Crown of *Solomon* will oblige you to hear a King newly become a Preacher: (The Richest Monarch that ever Reign'd in *Jerusalem*, and the Wisest of Eastern Sophies, steps from the Throne of *David*, to the Chair of *Moses*, and teacheth us,) *Eccles. 11. 4. Cast thy Bread upon the Water, and after many days thou shalt find it.* This is not an ordinary Rule of Humane Policy, but the Doctrine of true Religion, by which Men are best Govern'd. Commentators agree, That these words of the Preacher, [*Cast thy Bread upon the Water,*] exhort us to the Relief of all such as are Distress'd; which the following Verse doth Illustrate: But

B

when

when they come to expound the single words of that Text, they differ : A few say, [*Cast thy Bread*] that is, The Substance or Matter whereof Bread is made ; [*upon the Water,*] that is, a fruitful Soil ; [*and thou shalt find it,*] that is, Reap it again ; [*after many days,*] that is, In time of Harvest : These make the Precept of Charity to become an *Allegory*. Let us rather say, *These Alms we bestow, are as Seed dispersed, and the Poor Receivers a Soyl so Fertile, that, daily bestowing our Charity, we sow with a large Hand, not without assurance of receiving an ample Return of Eternal Rewards.* This Exposition is the plainest, only this Acceptation of the word [*Bread*] seems harsh and unusual ; yet we shall find that *Bread* may be taken for *Alms*, while we converse with the *Hebrews*, because the *Hebrew* Language consisteth of few Words, so that every Word beareth many significations ; which is the reason that *Lehem* (among the *Jews*) did sometimes import all manner of Subsistence, every thing that Man or Beast used to live upon in which sence it is taken in the *Pater*

Noster

Noster, when we pray for **Daily Bread**,
 and in a larger Extent there, implying
 not only the Necessaries of our Body,
 but also, that Angels Food, (*Luke 13.*
3.) the **BLESSED SACRAMENT**,
 by which our Souls are nourish'd for
Eternity: But most Divines understand
 the word **BREAD**, in the *Gramma-*
tical Sence, placing the Figure in the
 word *Waters*, which carries divers In-
 terpretations: Some Authors will have
 these words of *Solomon*, recommend to
 us, *Giving of Alms at all adventure, with-*
out having an Eye to the Recompence of Re-
ward: As if we were advised to cast our
Bread upon those rowling and inconstant
Waves, that will sooner float away with
 our *Estates*, than return us (in this or
 the next Life) a laudable *Cargo*. But the
 Best and Wisest, deliver the words in a
 contrary Sence, which is indeed most
Catholick, or *Universal*; affirming, To
 cast our *Bread* (or *Charity*) upon *Solo-*
mon's Waters, is the safest and speediest
 way to Merchandize and Trade with
 Heaven; where, in exchange for some
 small Tokens of Christian Love, and

cheap Instances of Compassion, we shall receive secret Assurances in this Life of Future Mercy, attended with Publick Blessings; and, in the next, an Eternal Weight of Glory. Either such another Fish as came to discharge the Tax for *Christ*, and *St. Peter*, shall repay our Bounty into our Bosom, or some *Dolphin* shall make good our Adventure: That *Bread* you so graciously bestow, shall not fail to be returned with Advantage, as the Ring of *St. Arnold*, in the Legend; or that of *Polycratus*, in *Herodotus*. The Fathers of the Church further ingage us to bestow our *Bread*, or works of *Mercy*, with *Waters*, that is, our *Alms* moistened with tears of *Pity*; as if a liberal hand in the *Donor*, should be prompted to give, by the secret Motions of the Bowels of *Compassion*; and that the Sluces of *Grief* should remain open, to render the *Charity* Perfect.

Some would have the *Waters* here, signifie distressed Merchants, poor Seamen, and Passengers, that in their way of living, are compelled to struggle with an Ocean of Danger; so much indeed

the

the word carries, and more; for by *Waters*, all infirm and decayed Persons, all People of the meanest Condition are signified, [*Apocalyp.* 17. 15.] such as creep into their Graves in Silence, that come and go without notice, that pass away from this World without any noise of Revenge, or pomp of Ceremonious Lamentation. The Vulgar, the most common sort of Men, are denoted by the word *Waters*, because they are very dangerous in their Use and Excesses, unsettled in their Condition, always rowling this way and t'other; their Temper is weak, their Motions irregular, always in Perturbation; every Hurricane of State, Wind of false Doctrine, Tempest of Fears and Jealousies, transports and hurries them hither and thither, so as they can remain at no certainty. The Poet made such a Remark upon them, and hath suited the Epithet of *Moveable*, to their Inconstancy, (*Mobile vulgus*,) whose humour and departure the *Royal Prophet* so well understood, that he thought he could compare the raging of the Sea, to nothing more properly,

B 3

than

• than to the Madnes of the People. So when he telleth us, *The Waves of the Sea are gone over his Head, and entred into his Soul*, Psal. 69. he meaneth, the Insolencies of the Rabble; for it exceedingly troubled *David*, to see the common People so prone to *Rebellion*. The first *English* Bibles of *Tyndal* and *Erasmus* have it, [*Lay thy Bread upon wet Faces,*] that is, upon all People in a Mourning Condition, that water their Couches with their Tears, and appear lamentable Objects of your Pity and Compassion. *St. Jerom* alone Interprets the words in this manner, [*Cast thy Bread,*] that is, place the Word of God [*upon the Waters,*] that is, *Penitent Souls*; intimating, that you are not to give your wholesome Doctrine of Salvation, to such as will have you in Derision. Such another Caution as that, is offered us, *Eccles. 32. 4. Not to be wise unseasonably*, for so shall we lose the good Seed of Christian Admonitions and Reproofs, upon Hearts obdurate and impenitent. 'Tis a breach of that Precept, *Matth. 7. To cast Pearls before Swine*, by offering a Creed to those
that

that are ready to throw Contempt upon the *Gospel*. All Objects of *Charity* are here design'd by the word *Waters*; that is, the several parts of Mankind, all such as appear Poor, Infirm, or any way Miserable; Captives and Gally-slaves, Exiles, decayed Merchants or Tradesmen, distressed Passengers, Scholars not prefer'd, impoverish'd House-keepers, that, through too much Trust, and too many bad Debts, are forc'd into Sanctuary; Widows and Orphans, that are left Friendless and Desolate; Sick, or Maimed Labourers, Hungry Travellers, and Weeping Penitent Strangers, and all that are destitute of Friends and Comfort, that with dejected Countenances implore your Pity. The World affords us such Variety of sad Objects, that the Writer might turn his Catalogue into a Volume: Some want Advice, some Law, some Religion, some Friends, some Medicines; yes, and so numerous are Humane Wants and Imperfections, that I want Room and Leisure to express the Number of such as are Commissioned by Heaven, to receive

your Charity ; yet all come here under the Name and Notion of *Waters* : Is it not pity, to see the lean and naked Cripple, that hath a Stomach to desire Bread, but wanteth Hands to receive it ? or, that Blind *Lazar*, deprived of Eyes, wherewith he might behold his own Nakedness ? or, the Man that is robb'd of his Taste and Feeling, by icy Distempers, or grievous Casualties ? Have you never beheld the treacherous Limbs of some People, rotting away before their Faces ? Some have their Spirits so darkned, they misguide themselves, while Reason hath lost the right use of her Organs ; others sadly want common Sence, to distinguish the Food that is Safe, from that which is Unwholesome ; shewing us where Nature will leave us, when we are forsaken by Heaven.

There remains yet another Query, raised from these words of *Solomon*, [*Cast thy Bread upon the Waters,*] Whether the Royal Preacher did intend them for a Precept, or a Counsel ? The One doth absolutely oblige, the Other recommends a Matter of Practice. If a Precept, the
Words

Words must be included in the Moral Law, and universally bind all Persons of Ability. Were it no more than sound Advice, some Men only should observe it, in some Cases; but take it (as it is) for a part of that Eternal Law of Nature, (which ought to influence all Mankind, I might have said, all Creatures,) What living thing is there in the World, that doth not communicate some benefit to its Fellows? and by consequence, sheweth its self loving and serviceable to the other Parts of the Creation. And shall Man alone degenerate? Shall he that is Master of Reason, shew himself a Beast to his Companions, whil'st the most irrational Part of the Universe teacheth him the way to be Charitable? Let him not know, how to prove unkind to his Fellows, that cannot but know how much he hath received from our good Master.

You may prove *Solomon's* words a part of the Law of Nature, by those indelible Characters of the *Soul*, that exert their Powers in the Practice of *Pagans*. We find among those People, that are yet in the

the shadow, positive Rules of *doing Good*, both to their own, and to Strangers ; which not deriving themselves from the Edicts of Divine Revelation, must be ascribed to the provident Dictates of Nature.

But we may better prove *Alms* a Duty, from the exprefs Reason of Holy Scripture ; wherein *Uncharitableness* is considered as a grievous Sin, because it is inconsistent with the Love of God, and directly contradicts the meaning of Divine Precepts.

That most eminent *Seer* puts the Question, 1 *Joh.* 3. 17. *He that seeth his Brother in want, and shutteth up his Bowels of Compassion from him, how dwelleth the Love of God in him?* The Query there (as in several other places in the *Bible*,) is but for a vehement *Negative*, and imports that in obdurate Hearts, the Love of God cannot be resident. The Prayers of *Uncharitable* People are not answered ; for God giveth us, because he perceives us free to give, and forgive others. *He that stoppeth his Ears at the Cries of the Poor, shall cry himself, and not be heard,*

was

Good, was a Proverb in *Jury*, and continues a great Truth all the World over, (*Prov.* 21. 13.) for so *God* delights to retaliate with his Creatures.

Want of Love (in us,) occasions our Wants, and bespeaks Unhappiness for us in this Life; and in the next, everlasting Perdition. There is not another Sin charg'd upon Damn'd *Dives*, besides his want of *Charity*; and those Wretches that are mentioned in *St. Matthew* 25. were condemned only for their Unkindness to the Brethren, and their gross Defects in the visible part of this Duty.

You would ask, In what part of the *Decalogue*, the Rule of *Charity* is contain'd? *Bellarmino* following *Aquinas*, refers it to the *Fifth Commandment*, which includes all Rights appertaining to Superiours, Equals, and Inferiours; and of this last sort, the Poor are Principals: and of all Duties belonging to the Poor, *Alms* is most considerable; and there is scarce any thing that we are oblig'd to do for them, but comes within the Precincts of *Charity*.

O.

Other Authors derive this Duty from the *Eight Commandment*, and will have *Robbery* to be but one and the same thing with *Uncharitableness*; affirming, That he that is able to Give, and withholds his *Alms* from those that Want, and calls for his Relief, Rob's his poor Neighbour of his just Comfort, and God of his Honour. Therefore the Phrase is changed, *St. Luke 16. 9.* and *Solomon's Precept* become an Evangelical Law; where it is not left at our choice to do good, but we are charged to make us *Friends with the Mammon of Unrighteousness*. 'Tis called *Unrighteous Mammon*, saith *St. Austin*, not only when it is unjustly acquir'd, but also, while it is Uncharitably detain'd from those that are Necessitated. Is it commendable that I live in superfluous manner, while my poor Brother wanteth to suffice Nature? Sure it is a wrong to withhold from the Poor what I can easily spare, in their Affliction and Extremity. *Augustin* saith, *The Rich Man's Exceedings, are the Poor Man's Portion*; so as he unjustly seems to Defraud others, that reserves to himself more than is sufficient.

St.

from St. Ambrose, in a rougher Dialect affirms, *It is no less Criminal, for Rich Persons to deny Necessitated People Relief, than to take from them that they have, and use Violence to the Laws of Property.* Yes, and some proceed further, reducing these words of Solomon to the *Sixth Commandment*; making *Uncharitable Men* no better than *Thieves and Murderers*; agreeable to that of Eccles. 34. 21. *The Bread of the Needy is their Life; he that defraudeth them thereof is a Man of Bloud.* So that we see, to detain necessary Provision from them that Want, is to shorten the lives of Poor Men; and, as much as in us lies, to deprive him of Succession, is to famish our afflicted Neighbour, (the sharpest of all Deaths) and in him to seek to murther his Posterity.

You hear how this Edict of *Alms*, has been referred to *Three* of the *Ten Commandments*, yet more properly belongs to the *Second Table*, referring to the general Law of our Neighbour; which Law (as St. John expounds it, cap. 3. 18.) consists not in *Words alone*, but in *Truth, and real Testimonies of Affection.* Who shall

shall believe we love indeed, without apparent Works of *Love* and *Charity*? The Scripture teacheth us a Method of doing Mercy, not talking of it only; for then are Acts of *Charity* best perform'd, when fewest words are made of the *Benevolence*: Giving of *Alms*, is at one and the same time, to Love God, and Honour him in his Image; to Make a Friend, and to Relieve a Neighbour.

Our Blessed Saviour calleth it, *An evil Generation, who demanded a Sign of their Redemption*: And we cannot Repute it a better, that ask, *Where is the Mandate for well-doing*? A small Excuse Men are willing to make use of, to save their Estates; and where the Commandment is Positive, they seek for their own sakes (more than their Neighbour's,) to dwindle the Precept into a Counsel: Yet is this more than a meer matter of Advice; for it is a Breviate of what our dear Master left us in Charge, at his Ascension; viz. *That we love one another*; which Love admits of no Proof inferiour to that of *Almsgiving*.

Holy

thout
rity?
ethod
of it
arity
s are
g of
e, to
is I-
Re-
evil
heir
e it a
date
are
heir
ent
kes
vin-
t is
ce;
ear
en-
er;
our

Holy Writ, and all the *Tomes* of the
Fathers, abound with Exhortations to
this Duty: But this is added to Poor
Mens Miseries; they now live in a cold
Age of the World, and here in a very
chill Climate. 'Tis a wonder to hear
Men, every-where, boast of *Faith* with-
out *Mercy*, and when they shew no Fruits
of a living *Faith*, still do boast of *Godli-
ness*: For (*Charitate ipsâ, nihil Charius,*)
Love and its Effects, are some of our
greatest Rareties.

When we speak of Christians, none
can be mistaken, where we find *Charity*,
but the Giver, and he not easily. But
admitting he may lose part of his Re-
ward, by valuing his Gift at too great
a Rate, or by wronging himself, by the
manner of giving; we have a great as-
surance, that he that pretends to *Faith*,
without *Works*, deceives himself, and the
whole World, and offers to put a Cheat
upon his Master; for he doth under-
value, at one and the same time, his Af-
flicted Brethren, and the Truth of Divine
Promises.

Some

Some tell us of three sorts of *Commandments*; that occur in Scripture, *Affirmative*, *Negative*, and *Mixt*: The *Decalogue* consists of such as are mostly *Negative*; As, *Keep Holy the Sabbath* and *Honour thy Parents*, &c. And more of that sort we have in the *Bible*; As *Mourn for thy Sins*; *Shew Mercy*; *Do Penitence*, &c. There are also *Commandments* of a mixt Nature, as of *Restoration*, and *Forgiveness*, &c. A *negative Commandment* doth oblige all Persons at all Times, every-where, and Eternally: *Affirmative* Precepts are binding for ever, but not in all Times, nor in all Places; *Mixt Commandments* oblige us at all Times and in all Places; but not always.

I shall not determine to which of these Sorts the Words of *Solomon* may best be reduc'd; but am certain they oblige all Persons of Ability, to confer *Benefits* and Pay *good Offices*, according to their Power, to all Persons, without Excuse or Exemption, that entreat their Assistance.

Cast thy Bread upon the Waters.] We read it *Cast* in our Common *English Bible*.

mandates; intimating, That if we are oblig'd
firm to cast or scatter our *Charity*, we ought
Dec not to be very curious in Examining
N every Circumstance concerning our *Gift*,
both and the Condition of the Receiver;
 more but we should give frequently, and li-
 As perally, without an excessive Care to
to Per whom, or to what purpose our *Donative*
ments bestow'd: It is enough that we know
 , and our own Intentions to be warrantable,
ment without searching too strictly into the
 eve Meaning or Appetite of the Petitioner:
ative Let us not be too scrupulous in seeking
 e not a very fit Object, to make the best use
 Mix of what we bestow; lest such a severe
 times Examination should obstruct our *Chari-*
 ty: 'Tis lawful to enquire, but not with
 these too much Curiosity, how the Receiver
 best became poor; but if he have failed in
 oblige Diligence to Live, let us not fail in his
ests Support, for to supply his present Want,
 their which is the way to Encourage him to
 scuse be diligent for the future: Never let the
 Affr despicable Circumstances of any Per-
 son in Despair, or any manner of Af-
 fliction, divert thy Bounty; it is a
 , *Bi* Niceness God cannot approve, who dis-
 ables

C

penceth

penceth many Mercies to thee, where few are deserved.

But if we take it according to the other Reading, and Translate for the word *Cast*, or *Scatter*; *Send*, or *Sow*; it implies Caution, and addeth an Act of *Prudence* to that of *Charity*: Then it will import a Care and Art in giving as well as in Enjoyment. Where *Solomon* directs us to send our *Charity*, he doth intend we should give *Alms* with Discretion, and to be Cautious in dispensing our Bounty. *Alms* is a sort of Merchandice that we Barter with Heaven and which we ought to send with Circumspection, that they may not miscarry. 'Tis no wise Man's way to be Careless of what he sendeth, but he committs it to the surest Hands, that it may be safely conveyed to the Owner: A small Token, a Ring, or a Letter, is not trusted with every idle Fellow that is of small Trust, or no good Reputation; but we make it our Business, to know from whence the Messenger cometh, and whether he designs to Travel, that taketh charge of our meanest Presents. The

Wife

Wife
Met
Bott
that
suffer
stren
We
mote
Com
to fu
ply
is no
ces a
venu
is to
fes o
Chri
voler
the F
[S
Com
that
a Dif
hood
argue
give
tend

Wise-man here adviseth us to the same Method; so to send our *Alms* in the safest Bottoms, and by God's usual Messengers, that they may be safely deliver'd; not suffering our Contributions to Perish, or strengthen the Hand of the Evil Doer: We must not give with a Design to promote evil Counsels, ill Practices, or bad Company; least of all, must we give to further Lascivious Courses, or multiply Places of Debauchery: To do this, is not giving *Alms*, but a joyning of Forces against Heaven, to augment the Revenues of the Riotous, whose great work is to maintain Brothels, or repair Houses of Licentious Entertainment, where *Christ* hath no Habitation; such Benevolence is prejudicial to the Rule, and to the Reward of *Charity*.

[*Send thy Bread* ;] Sending implies a Communication of the Good Things that are in our Power, to such as live at a Distance, as well as to the Neighbourhood: Let us do good abroad, for that argueth true Devotion at home; not to give only so far as our Hand can extend, but as far as our Gift can be tran-

sported by the Hands of Others. The *Household of Faith* is first to be consider'd and reliev'd, and what remains is the Portion of distressed Strangers, and Unbelievers. I wish I could truly say, *England* had not as much need of this Doctrine, as any Nation; I think we have been so far from approving our selves Charitable to Strangers, that we scarce afford them civil Usage. Let us no more pretend to *Science* and *Reformation*, until we cease to be Barbarous, and have learn'd Humanity: What if they be Remote? What if they be *Jews*? What if they be *Turks*? What if they be *Pagans*? We must not excuse our selves, by pleading Ignorance of their Lineage, their Principles, or their Country; 'tis enough that we know their unfortunate Condition. *Send*, is an *Imperative word*, that leaveth not the Thing Indifferent, or at our Election; but chargeth us to *give Alms*, and *to do Good*, according to our Ability, without making abatement for want of Merit in the Receiver; or for the sake of the strong Aversion we bear to his Person, or to his Religion.

The

The word *Send*, declares it a Duty incumbent, expressly commanding us to *show Mercy*, without Excuses, and without Delay : If you neglect to bestow what you can well spare, 'tis at worst an Act of Injustice ; at best, a Detinue. Send your Charity where you cannot go, for fear of Corporal Danger, or Detraction : It is infamous for some Personally to give to some People ; there you must send your Charity, where your going to carry it, would bring upon you a Scandal : Shorten not your Hand of Succour from the poor Prisoner, that's almost pin'd and smother'd in a noysom Dungeon. Send your Bounty to the Sick, that are going to their Graves with some infectious Disease : You may safely send it, when you cannot go with safety. Yes, and there are some Cases, wherein the *good Christian* must hazard *Reputation* and *Life* to perform *good Offices* ; that is, where *God* or *Nature*, his *Religion* or *Country*, are most nearly concern'd : Here it is he must Advance against all Dangers, Struggle with all Adversities, and Encounter with evil Beasts,

as St. *Paul* did at *Ephesus*: We must fight on such great Occasions, an whole Army of *Scandals*; there we must not matter Obloquy, but oppose our selves to the Tyranies of *State*, and stand the unwholesome Censures of the Insolent and Ungrateful Multitude. There are Evangelical Counsels that have the same Influence over *good Men*, as if they carried with them the Nature and Force of a Commandment; but these words of *Solomon* are a *positive Law*, which, not only Invites us to, but Prescribes us *Obedience*. The Neglect or Omission, to observe these Counsels, we read in the *Gospel*; as, *single Life*, *voluntary Poverty*, &c. are but imperfections in our Nature; whereas the Breach of this Law of *Charity*, is a plain Sin, a complicated Sin; and of that sort, that renders the Sinner odious in the highest Degree; because there is more comprehended in this Law of *Love*, then in all other Laws, Divine and Humane; for Love is the life and end of Laws, and this one is the Accomplishment of the *Ten Commandments*. There is nothing enjoyn'd

by

by the *Church*, for Defects in *Alms-giving*, because there it is that God reserveth the Sentence to Himself, and punisheth the failure in that Duty, with more than the Church is willing to declare: Only God hath been pleas'd to reveal how far *good Works* are acceptable to him, and what Happiness *they* will procure for us hereafter, that he may see how far we are willing to proceed in our Charity, for the sake of Divine Love, and for an Eternal Reward. Send your *Alms* therefore as far as *Paul* or *Silas*, *Camels* or *Ships* will carry them; from *Rome* to *Macedon*, or *Antioch*; or from the place of your Residence to *Jerusalem* or *Hungary*: To this end we were endued with reasonable Faculties, with the Comforts of this Life, and all those Temporal Blessings that are reacht within the Complicated Name of an *Estate*; that we might Honour our *God* in Compliance with his *holy Will*; and that we might enjoy and benefit ourselves and others.

[*Send thy Bread.*] Bread is of excellent Use, and large Extent; signifying

all that is necessary for Man's Subsistence: All manner of Provision is included in that *Monosyllable*. By the word is meant a *Sumptuous Feast*, or a large Bill of *Fare* in a few Letters, and with a single word, to furnish a Table more for Pleasure than Necessity. Bread is termed the *Staff of Life*, that supports the *Feeble*, (*Pf. 104.*) And, *Fulness of Bread*, was ever reputed one of the greatest Blessings of the *Jewish Nation*; the Plenty thereof prevents Insurrections; for such as follow'd *Christ*, chiefly for the sake of the *Loaves* and *Fishes*, more for the *Miracles* he wrought, to *feed them*, and *heal them*, than for the sake of his Prayers, or his Preaching. The Multitude, (I mean those that are ready to make their Belly their God,) are most Devout there, where they can find most *Bread*, and care not to embrace a Religion that commends *Fasting*; remove their Altars, set aside their Bishops, take away their Priests, and their Christ too, you provoke them not much, so as you leave them entire, their Wine and their Manchet. Our ordinary Prayer is for *daily Bread*, with which every one

one of us ought to rest contented, is the
 one thing necessary, if it be taken for
 our common Provision ; it is the *only*
thing necessary, if taken as divers excel-
 lent Writers, and Dr. Pearson upon the
Creed, Expounds it, *The Divine food of our*
Souls, The Blessed Sacrament. The
Roman Satyrist knew how much the Peo-
 ple valued *Bread*, while he informs us,
 they covet nothing above *Bread* and *Re-*
creation ; meaning, *all necessary Provisi-*
on. [*Cast thy Bread;*] that is, thy Sub-
 stance or Estate, the Means of Living ;
 or whatever a Man needeth : If it be
 dear to thee, it will be dearer to thy
 God ; who when you esteem it not much,
 values it as little. He was no less than
 a Royal Divine, that useth this Expres-
 sion, *Shall I give to God that which cost-*
eth me nothing? The Poor are God's Re-
 ceivers, and his Factors ; if you have
 Ability to dispence much to them for
 his Service, and to send great things by
 their Hands, you shall be certain of am-
 ple Returns. That is not to be called
Charity, but ridding of your House, to
 bestow some pitiful thing upon the Poor,
 that

that otherways to keep, would disparage their Master. How can Men expect their Reward to be great, where they place a matter of so small Merit? *Bread*, implies something that is good, and somewhat in readines; to shew you, that you are to Give with Expedition, that which may prove beneficial to the Petitioner: That which you bestow, ought to be wholesome, or advantageous, conducing to the Health or Profit of the Receiver: You are not so much to respect his Pleasure; though in some Cases of Despair or Sicknes, that is not altogether to be neglected. Let your *Bounty* be such as Nature requireth, rather than a Banquet, or a piece of Rarity.

Cast, or Send thy Bread; give the same in Substance or in Quality, with which Thou dost usually furnish thy own Table: So 'tis in the *Chaldee*, *Spare from thy own Mouth the Bread of thy Table*: For this end did the Church anciently appointed frequent Fasts, that the Provision which was spar'd by good Mens Abstinence, might supply the Wants of those that groan'd in Poverty.

Thus

Thus by feeding the Mouths of the Hungry, thou dost engage the Tongues of the needy Beads-man, to make Prayers and Intercessions for thee at the Throne of Mercy, praising G O D for thy sake, the Author of all Good to Mankind; and by their Importunate Petitions, *taking Heaven by violence*, and calling down Blessings upon thee and thy Family.

It was thus our Fore-Fathers; thus the first and best Christians Fasted, giving those Dishes of Meat to the Poor, which themselves should have eaten. But now, [*Terras astræa reliquit,*] Devotion is fled, and too many, not only devour the Meat and Subsistence of the Poor, but the poor Men too; while any thing given to Charitable Uses is interpreted with a purpose to feast Parish-Officers. How many may we see Fatted daily with Varieties, and Surfeited with Exceedings; serving the Poor with nothing, or that which their Dogs would refuse; delighting more in Foddering their Beasts, than Relieving their Hungry Brethren; and to feed Hogs or Hounds, are Covetuous to pine helpless Christians. I

I hope in all this there is but little Reformation; to let the poor Man want Bread for his Family, while a Rich Esquire perhaps usurps the *Owner's Living*; driving out poor *Christians* from their *own Habitations*, to keep Hawks, and Whores, and Hounds, in their Abodes: You cannot imagine it is this *Solomon* means, when he says, *Cast thy Bread upon the Waters*. Bread is a cheap and ready thing to bestow; you need not go far to procure such an Alms for the unfortunate Petitioner.

This Imports that we must not serve the Poor with Delays, but make Dispatches in our Charity; because, what we are to give is ready; there is no occasion for us to go to *Bourdeaux* for Wines, or to *Virginia* for Smoak, or to fetch *Indian* Silks, or import *Persian* Tapestries, in order to perform Works of Mercy: Give your *Bread*, that is neither Dear to purchase, nor Difficult to procure. What should they poor Hearts, that stand waiting for your Alms, do with useless Toys, or extravagant Curiosities? 'tis no Charity to bestow a thing, that is vain, or

super-

superfluous, tending more to Man's Ad-
 miration than Profit. You may Give
 and Debauch, as well as Give and Re-
 lieve; 'tis *Bread*, not Bottles of *Brumf-*
wick or *Canary*, that are required; What
 is it you can more easily reach, or forgo?
 Yet is this *Bread* more acceptable to the
hungry Soul, than *Ingots* of Gold in a
 Wilderness, or a Palace of Ivory. If
 the *Historian* did not take too much up-
 on Trust, those *Egyptian-Children* that
 were suckled by *Goats*, and not permit-
 ted to hear any Humane Speech, were
 taught by Nature to pronounce the
 word *Beccos*, that signifies *Bread* in the
Coptick Language: But if the Truth of
 this Report faileth, 'tis certain our Lamp
 of Life, by which we live, and move,
 and make such a Figure as we have,
 subsisteth not but by daily supplies of
 some proper Oily Nutriment: and Na-
 ture cannot be so far wanting to Herself,
 and to Us, as not to seek and demand
 (after her own way) somewhat of Sub-
 sistence to preserve that Vital Flame
 from sinking in the Lamp, or in the
 Heart, its Receptacle, from a dark Ex-
 tinction.

[Cast

[*Cast thy Bread.*] The Bread thou givest must be thine; it ought to be stamped with the Character of *Property*; let it be thine by some known right, and indisputable Possession: Thine lawfully, not obtain'd by Fraud, or Violence. *He that grindeth the Face of the Poor*, to feed an *Hospital* with the Bread of such Gettings: He that purveys, purloyns, and pilfers, and out of much, so gathered together, thinks to distribute a little, bestowing now and then some small *Alms* for Ostentation, doth an iller thing, than the Man that stealeth a *Goose*, to stick a *Feather*: for, to lessen a Levy for the Poor, he puts a scorn upon all obligations of Nature, and to open himself a way to the Name of Riches, he forceth a breach in the Law of Nations; so promising to himself not to shew a Bounty, that shall exceed noise and appearance, he falleth under those Curses, that constantly pursue Covetuous and Unjust Wretches. Not much inferior in doing Wrong, is he, that oweth all he bestows, and meaneth not otherwise to discharge his Debts in this World, than
by

by r
Tru
cour
his f
ly C
ry M
Cree
Zea
that
mak
Inju
judic
pres
Hav
Wit
Year
Mat
out r
cious
Hyp
lifted
othe
able
men
the
Su
Pret

by making God (by giving to the Poor) Trustee for balancing his present Account, and his Debtor, to make good his future Estate: This is not to be truly Charitable, out of his own, (as every Man ought to be,) but out of his Creditor's Coffers; and seeming to be Zealous for God, he wrongeth his Friend that lends or forbears the Charity he makes bold to dispose: Nor is it single Injury; because in such acts he doth prejudice to Humane Society, that is best preserved by just and punctual Dealing: Have we not those among us, that by Wit and Deceit, live out one half of the Year, exercising them both in Worldly Matters? and the other half they wear out much in the same manner, with specious Pretences of Law, and Religious Hypocrisie; they walk with their Eyes lifted up to Heaven, and would have all others do so too, that they may not be able to discern the Lands and Tenements they have seized upon Earth, by the Arts of Oppression.

Such as can Usurp Lordships under a Pretext of Law, and take Sanctuary in a Church

Church; while they Rob the Hospital, shall they hope to expiate their Sins by some small Contributions? or to escape the Torments of Hell, by leaving at their Death some small Legacy to the Poor of the Parish? Their Hopes are vain and dangerous, that Hope, by Building an Alms-house, to obtain a License from Heaven, for the Usurpation of a Lordship; what is this, but to render our selves Slaves to the Prince of Darkness, and Enemies to good and honest Men, all our lives, only with hopes of serving *God* a little at our Death, and of doing some good, it may be an hour before our Funerals? Let all good Men rather believe, that Shame and Confusion, and horrid Spectres, attend the Tombs of such unjust Persons! and that the Houses, from which those miserable Wretches are convey'd (when Life and Sin forsakes them) shall be daily Besieg'd with the Cries of Widows and Orphans, and with the Curses of all those distressed Creatures that were undone, and made pitiful Objects of Charity, by the Power and Artifices of those Ill-livers, and that those Mansions

of

of theirs (if there be left one Stone upon another) shall remain upon Earth, but as execrable Monuments of their Impiety. Supposing there were none of these, yet to defer our Charity till Death, is to lose much of the Commendation that is inseparable from Holy Practices; because then it appears a Work of Necessity to give that away which we cannot longer possess: sure it is not a very deserving matter for me to pretend to relieve or gratify some Person with that thing, which refuseth any more to own me for its Master. Thus Divines love to speak, that they may quicken charitable Minds, to call down Blessings betimes upon Themselves and their Posterity; to secure their Estates to their Issue, by giving Alms according to their Power; and that the best Christians may thereby feel and acknowledge the Reward of good Works, before they change their Condition.

Send thy Bread.] Thou hast no Authority to dispose (under the notion of thy own,) of the Bread of the circum-

D

vented

vented Buyer, or the defrauded Labourer; least of all must you bestow the Shew-bread, or that which hath been sacrilegiously taken from God's own Table, but send the Bread that is lawfully thine, by just Title and harmless Possession; if not thine by Inheritance, yet thine by Gift, Purchase, or Labour; thine by some honest way of Trading or Desert, thine by lawful Arts, or laudable Industry: Whosoever giveth Alms of ill gotten Goods, doth worse than the Fellow that offer'd a Sow to *Pallas*; 'tis a great Affront that he doth to the Deity, offering to GOD that which is more loathsome to him than Swines Bloud, the Price of a Dog, or the Hire of an Harlot, *He killeth the Son before the Father's face*, saith the Wisdom of *Sirach*, *Eccl. 34. 20.* *He selleth Joseph his Brother, that he may carry home a Coat to his Seir.* I wish there were fewer of those Men in this Age, who being honoured with the Blessing of a plentiful Estate, are yet covetous to become the Executors of their poorest Neighbours, making daily Merchandice with the

the
the
or
giv
fma
for
Th
Wa
to
him
'
in t
on t
as r
who
fma
Die
pair
(not
fanc
Figu
T
Poor
no lo
a for
duce
perfo

the *Beggar's Penny*, selling the Sweat of the Labourer's Brows, his single Beast, or little Cottage; and when they have given themselves Possession of all the small *Pittance* he has, they continue to force him into desperate Extremities: This is not to *Cast thy Bread upon the Waters*; but to cast thyself backward, to Worship the *Tempter*, and gratifie him with thy Fall and Degradation.

'Tis no better to cozen all the Week in the Shop, that you may give *Alms* on the Lord's Day; or to impoverish as many as possible you can, in your whole Life, only to leave behind some small Relict of an Estate [*when you Die,*] either to Feast the Parish, or Repair the Church, or Adorn it, as some (not of the better sort of Christians) fancy'd they did, by placing a *Cheap Figure* of the Serpent upon the Steeple.

The Wicked Man's Legacy to the Poor, when this World will continue no longer with him, is no *Charity*, but a sort of Restitution, which cannot produce its proper Effect, because it is not performed to the right Party: Let that

therefore be thine that thou givest away, that thy *Alms* may be more acceptable.

Cast thy Bread upon the WATERS.] We may understand by these *Waters*, all those that are most subject to *Tears*, the *Sick* and *Friendless*, and such as are any way brought into *Distress*; the *Stranger*, the *Widow*, and *Fatherless*, that go hand in hand, throughout the Scripture.

All those sad Objects of *Pity* that are not only sent into this World, to shew what the Lord is able to do, but also what *Flesh* and *Bloud* deserves to suffer, (and more then that, to make Experiment of what Men are willing to do for *GOD*, our great Benefactor,) are sent hither to be *Receivers* of our *Charity*: You may read their *Errand* in their Faces, and their *Commission* in Scripture; where *GOD* passeth his Word for the Foundation of the *Charitable Man's Merit*; and gives his *Justice* and *Honour* to be *Security* for your *Repayment*: 'tis this *Infallible Word* of *GOD*, upon which you put the *Ad-*
venture;

venture ; these *Waters* would deceive you without that *Word's* Assurance : For, what *Recompence* can you expect from the meanest *Abiect*, from such as are loaded with this World's Injuries, with Losses, or with Nature's Imperfections ?

'Tis the way of many of those that stand upon good Bottoms (as to this Life) to make use of the Times, and of all Expedients, to Advance or Secure their Fortunes, to Court those that are in high Places, and Flatter such as are in Authority ; whereas G O D giveth us an Original of another nature, *Exalting the Humble, and filling the Hungry, while the Rich are sent away empty* ; not out of Hatred to their Persons, but because He hath already conferred upon them extraordinary Favours, and rendred them (before) remarkable Objects of his Bounty ; those *Waters* are Fluxive and Inconstant : Court the *Waves*, and they will Drown you for your Kindness : Yes, and much like that, is the Temper of the poorest sort of People ; *Give* them, and they will

throw themselves upon you, and throw Dirt in your Face; yet their Aspersions shall but add weight to their own *Sorrow*, and imperfect *Comfort*.

The *Waters* you *Feed*, shall threaten your *Ruine* with their raging Motions and Inconstancy; yet the Command runs, you must *Feed* these *Waters*, tho' it is the Nature of them to let the *Benefit* sink and disappear: Fear not, it is in their Will, but not in their Power, either to *hide* or to *drown* your Works of *Mercy*; And, for your Encouragement, remember these *Waters*, even the poorest *Vassals*, are made for your *Ease*, your *Honour*, and your *Advantage*; make it your Business to imploy them in the best manner: These *Waters* will do you good if you understand their Uses; there is a way for you to be *Charitable* to the *Poor*, and at the same time receive Profit by their Service. It is an *Element* that is an useful Part of the World; and without the *Poor*, the *Rich* knows not how to Subsist.

Livy, long ago, made *Three* sorts of Men, and his division is thus far verified;

fy'd : There has always been a *Governing* Part, and a *Teaching* Part among Men ; and there is a *Third* sort that seem to have been Born meerly for *Labour* and *Obedience*. He that hath his Talent in his *Head*, or in his *Coffer*, must imploy such as have it in their *Hands* and *Feet* ; by which, they may serve themselves with the just and necessary Comforts of this Life, and, at the same time, prove *Benefactors*.

Cast thy Bread upon the Waters.] Intimating we are obliged to do *Good*, without *Grudging*, as if what thou *Givest* were to Perish ; not looking to perpetuate thy Name, or obtain a present Applause ; not expecting so much as a verbal Recompence from the *Receiver*. Write upon the *Sea*, with the best of Pencils, and a Man of exquisite Sight shall not find there one legible Character : No more should we perform acts of *Charity*, for Sight or Ostentation ; because the *Good Works* that are most *secretly* carried, shall be most, and most *openly* Rewarded ; yet there is a Time, when *Good Works*

ought to be *Visible*, and so to be Transacted, that they may be discern'd :

1. For *Distinction*, that a good Christian may be signaliz'd by his *Charity*.

2. For the *Example* and *Encouragement* of others; such Lights are now a-days wanting, to those that are misled in the ways of Darknes.

G O D hath so order'd his Blessings, that many times *visible Good Works*, and *publick Rewards* meet, and are as the noise of so many *Waters*: The flux, reflux, and freedom of Motion in that *Element*, teacheth us to multiply *good Works*, and give *Alms* Liberally; The Lord loveth the *Cheerful Giver*, whose Acts of *Charity* resemble the *Waves* rolling one upon another.

Whoever communicates his *Bread* unwillingly, more to deliver himself from the Petitioner's Importunity, than for the sake of *Christ*, or in obedience to his Commands; that Man, surely, either distrusts G O D's *Knowledge*, or his *Promises*, imagining his Master is ignorant of his *Estate*, or his *Meaning*; or he dares not trust him, to requite his *Kindness*. Will

Will you hear another Reason, that may prevail with us to *Cast our Bread upon the Waters*; It is, because those *Waters*, by their several Channels, return to their *Head* and *Fountain*: *CHRIST* is that *Head*, *Source*, or *Spring* of those *Waters* on which our *Bread* is to be scatter'd. *Christ* is stiled *Shiloh* in our *English Bibles*, signifying a *Fountain of living Waters*: The *Poor* stream from Him; and by them, our *Charity* shall suddenly be return'd into *CHRIST*'s Bosom: For this, among other Reasons, our *Shiloh*, the *SAVIOUR* of the World, did appear *Poor*, and destitute of Friends, and Temporal Comforts, to promote, and to make Tryal of the World's *Charity*.

Care is to be taken, that the Frowns of the *Alms-giver* may not sowre the *Bread* he bestows; but let a Liberal Hand, and a cheerful Heart, accompanied with Affability, render the Gift more obliging, and the Gratuity more valuable; so will your Kindness everywhere be welcome; so will it be manifest, you Give for the Love of *Christ*,
and

and not mecrly in hopes of a Requital ; *He that sheweth, Mercy let him do it with Cheerfulness*, says the great *Doct̃or* of the *Gentiles*, *Rom.* 12. *2 Cor.* 9. 7. From such a Generous Mind proceeds the Name of *Liberality*, says *Seneca*, in his Tract of *Benefits* ; whose Sentences, more than Moral, seem Abstracts of that Evangelical Doctrine, which *St. Paul* Taught the *Romans*, to whom *Seneca* was a Friend, and some think a Disciple : Those *Gifts* are less acceptable that casually fall, or have been extorted by vehement Entreaties ; but of the Two, the first are most grateful ; that is, where a Kindness that was design'd for one Party, happens, against the Will of the *Donor*, to be the Lot of another ; which sometimes cometh to pass, through a mistake, by our particular Providence.

A good Christian will approve himself habitually Kind ; and he will, in preparation of Mind, always remain *Charitable*. This readiness to *Give*, is pleasing to Heaven, as much as to the longing Receiver ; whose Desire is not pre-

prevented, altho' his Demands are, by the greatest expedition that can be used in dispensing your Bounty : ('tis in these cases, that speedy Help is double Assistance; *Multumque gratius venit quod facili, quàm quod plenâ manu datur.*) It matters not, whether the Hand be *full*, so as it be *ready* to communicate.

The Person that doubts or delays to relieve the *Poor*, shews some unwillingness; and while he taketh time to consult the Case, and deferrs his Answer, by causing the Petitioner too long to wait upon his Pleasure he spoils the *Benefit*.

Go, and come again to Morrow, are the words of no good Christian, and but of an ill Neighbour: 'Tis a subtil sort of Denial, that proves the more cruel, because it is Politick. I would chuse rather to refuse the *Mendicant's* Request at once, then twice to Answer him coldly; so as my Delays, by tiring the poor Creature's Patience, shall force him to seek that Assistance from others, which is in my Power to contribute.

Such

Such is the spiritual Nature of all Works of Mercy, they are apt to evaporate by slow Effusions; whereas he that suddenly *Giveth*, by shortning the Time, doubles the Receiver's Profit: You cannot be delighted with the Sighs, Groans, and Tears of Christians, almost Pined and Naked: Must the sorrowful Accents of the *Poor*, awaken your dull *Charity*? Then suppose yourself as much in Want, and as importunate, imploring at the Gate of *Heaven*, of *G O D*, for Mercy; then imagine an Angry Judge delaying to give Ear to your Complaints: Why should not that *God* you have so much, and often Offended, use you with the same Rigour, and examine you with the same Strictness? Why should he not hear, before your Face, ill Neighbours accusing you with Violence and Falshood; scarce permitting you to plead in your own Defence? Why should he not take all advantage of your Pleading? This is your way; and therefore no more than in Justice you ought to expect. Forbear your hopes of Mercy, after your Death, which
in

in your Life you have refus'd to extend to your afflicted Brother.

Cast thy Bread upon the Waters.]

Remember it is an Element of Universal use, in which all plead a Freedom; design'd for the Benefit of all Creatures; and such is the nature of *Charity*: 'Tis universally communicable, and ought to be every-where flowing. We are oblig'd, not only to *Give*, but to *Give* universally, without respecting the Person, or enquiring too severely into the occasion, or other circumstances of his Decay: Hear St. *Paul* publishing this Doctrine, *Gal. 6. Do good unto all Men*: 'Tis a general Rule without exception; yet there is a Remark follows in the *Tenth* Verse of that Chapter, *That it ought to be done to the Household of Faith especially*; directing our *Alms* to be distributed in a more particular manner to some than to others.

Receive the Rule therefore in this Sence, *Do good to All*, but to some more eminently; *Give there*, and *Give yonder*, but *Give here* more plentifully; *Allow* them, but *Maintain* these; there

Re-

Relieve, but here *Support*: You must look upon the *Household of Faith* as your own Family, that calls for your Paternal Care and Conduct, as the Neighbourhood does for your Kindness.

The best next, are those good Offices shewed to your Country: Then all Men, and the whole World of *Pagans*, so far as they Want, and you are able to Contribute, are become Objects of your *Charity*: For all-good Christians are so far from wishing, and so much further from endeavouring the Confusion of any Person, that they make it their daily business, not only to pray for the Conversion of All, but use all Means, at all Times, to benefit their Souls with their Bodies.

Truly, that Mandate for *Alms* is very large, St. Luke 6. 30. *Give to every Man that asketh*, &c. and He that imposeth that Command, is Lord of all that we Possess: And that we may afford so to Give, He hath made us as large a Promise, St. Matt. 7. 7. *Ask,*
and

and you shall have: Seek and you shall find, &c. St. Jerom, with an Eye upon these words of our Blessed Saviour, says, *We must do Good without Discretion; not Setting, but Sowing; not Planting, but Scattering our Acts of Charity; not using too much Exactness, but all manner of Freedom in Giving; so shall we reconcile to Ourselves a multitude of Blessings.* Thus are we encouraged by the Prophet *Isaiah, Blessed are you that Sow beside all Waters.*

The Evangelical Seer herein imitates the Language of Solomon, *Cast thy Bread upon the Waters, &c.* Ben. Sira. varies the Phrase, saying, *Scatter thy Bread upon the Waters, and upon the firm Land also:* By *Firm Land*, he means Men of Estates, Men that are in no Want, as Magistrates, and Temporal Powers, (they are the *Terra firma*) and the Rule is, to make this Commandment of *Charity*, extend to that great Duty of *Obedience*, to which the Jews, as well as we, had enough to be exhorted, that their Man of *Israel* desir'd should include all sorts of Allegiance, which is

a Debt, of the Subject, to the Supream Power of the Nation ; but because this is a *Tiffany*-piece, that will abide but gentle Touches, I shall leave the *Rabbi* to manage his own Argument : 'Tis certain, *Love* comprehends all that we owe to Superiors, as well as Inferiors ; and we ought to Obey the higher Powers, more for Conscience sake, then Terror.

This is the meaning of those Doctors that tell us, *Dominion is founded on Love, and that by Love the World is govern'd* : But, while I am discoursing of *Alms*, I shall confine the Words of *Solomon* to a more narrow Signification : And forsaking the Notion of the *Rabbi*, side with that of the Philosopher, *Ubique homo beneficio est locus* ; Where-ever a Man is, there's place for a Benefit ; for where there is a Man, there is Misery ; which, as soon as he declares, we are oblig'd to shew him Mercy. When the poor Man standeth at thy Door, in expectation of thy Kindness, be careful of your Examinations of his Person, his Parentage, his Education, his

his C
not
made
fes,
Deni
on th
ners
is thy
Not a
Idle S
disco
ty : M
in th
Testi
stow
Estate
sign'd
but to
ly for
sake,
Reco
W
What
upon
lure o
fices
cause

his Country, his manner of Living, be not over tedious or detrimental ; not made to protract Time, or find Excuses, or that you may take occasion of Denial: Yet you may lawfully question the Party concern'd, as the Mariners did *Jonah* ; *Who art thou ? Where is thy Habitation ? What's your Employ ?* Not as a News-monger, or one fond of Idle Stories ; but as a good Christian to discourage Idleness, and promote Piety: Not looking for eminent Vertues in the Beggar, nor demanding large Testimonials ; as if you were to bestow an Office, or bequeath him your Estate ; as if you were not then design'd to relieve his present Wants, but to reward his Merits: Enquire only for *God's sake*, and Give for *God's sake*, from *G O D* alone expecting a Recompence.

What if these *Waters* are many ? What if they rise higher and higher upon our Practice ? Fear not the failure of your Estate, because the Sacrifices are frequent and numerous ; because *Alms* is derived from the Cor-

E ruption

ruption of the Greek, *Eleemosynary*, [*ἐλεημοσύνη*], whose Root is Mercy, [*ἐλεῶ*], of which *Christ* is the Fountain, and that Fountain is inexhaustible: Yet there is a barbarous Author, derives *Eleemosynary*, from two words of the *Hebrews*, viz. *Eli*, God; and *Mois*, Water; and to confirm his Derivation, He stileth *Alms*, the Dew of Heaven. The Gentleman seemeth to have been no great Proficient either in Greek or Hebrew; for he might have taken his *Etymology*, with as great Reason, from *Elias* and *Moses*; and from that inferr'd, *Charity* comprehends the *Whole Law*, and the *Prophecs*.

But, leaving *Etymologies*, *Alms* is defined a work of Mercy, Love, and Liberality, performed only for G O D's sake, to some necessitated Persons. In the Work, there is to be considered somewhat within us [*aliquid intus*] so as, looking at home, we find it a Christian Act of Mercy; but if we look abroad, it appears an external Act of *Charity*, that is exerted in Obedience to the Divine Commandment: We make

it

it a Beauty, by putting upon it the becoming Face of *Liberality*: 'Tis conceiv'd by Compassion, but *Love* gives it the hand of Accomplishment. A Bountiful Hand and Heart, oblige even those that Hate you, by making their Favours Publick; and by this happy way of doing well, bribe their Enemies into good Nature.

If you desire to see the Mother of *Alms*, let me tell you, first, if she could appear in Humane Shape, nothing but *Truth* could vie Beauty with her; for her Name is *Charity*: She is spotted with Stars, and spangled with Divine Graces. Here give me leave to say, That *Almsgiving* is a good Work, and is Meritorious; but the Merit is not plac'd upon the bare Humane Act, but upon the Grace of GOD's Holy Spirit, and upon his never-failing Promise, which are the Grounds and Constitutive Principles of all Merit. 'Tis not us, but the *Grace of God working in us*, and the Third Person of the Holy Trinity co-operating with us, that deserves GOD's Notice, and his Recompence, [*Principia Merito-*

rum omnium sunt Divina:] Yet not excluding the Will and Disposition of the *Alms-giver*, that hath the Honour, in all good *Works*; to co-operate with his Maker. *God is Love*, and all works of *Love*, partake so much of the Divine Nature, that they must needs be Crowned. But this Discourse relates to the *Promise*; yet we were Treating of the *Commandment*, which enjoyns us to *Give*; weighing the *Receiver's* Wants, but over-looking his Deserts; for we are not bidden to Taste those *Waters* that we are to cast our *Bread upon*, to prove whether they are Sweet or Bitter; for, who-ever giveth *Alms*, not because G O D hath so Comanded, but because he supposeth either the Poor have merited so much at his hands already, or now do, or will hereafter deserve his *Charity*; that Person, to speak properly, giveth not an *Alms*, but dischargeth the *Debt*, and stateth an *Account*. So he that giveth not meerly for the Lord's sake, but in hopes of some Humane Requital, instead of bestowing his *Alms*, he purchaseth a *Kindness*, and maketh himself an Interest.

The

The especial attract of *Alms*, ought to be Divine Love, without any by-respect to Temporal Returns, or the Merits of the Receiver.

Why should I tire you with Repetitions? Effects of Love ought to be enlarg'd only to such as are really Necessitated; for Want is the proper Object of Mercy. Where there is no Want, there may be Favours, Gifts, and Presents, but no perfect *Charity*.

Thus far in reference to the Definition: The Division of *Alms* hath antiently been in Seven Spiritual Acts, respecting the Soul, and in Seven more as pertinent to the Body.

Which are Principal Acts of *Charity*, and affords us a mighty Prospect into a large Field of Discourse, but somewhat beside our present Business: I desire only to lead you to this Duty; to that end, setting before you, how much good those best of Men, that went before us, have perform'd for our Example: If we look no farther than the *Jews*, (*God's Select People*) they were enjoyn'd every Third Year, To Tythe

the encrease of their Lands a Second Time, for Charitable Uses, (after they had Tythed it once for the maintainance of the Clergy :) So we read, *Deut. 14.* They gave a Tythe extraordinary design'd for an *Alms*, to Four sorts of People :

The *Stranger*,
The *Fatherless*,
The *Widow* ; and,
The *Poor Infirm Levite*, that could
not Officiate.

And in Harvest, they were forbidden the Reaping every Corner of their Fields, and might not gather up the Gleanings : They were not permitted to pull every Cluster of Grapes in their *Vintage* : Nor to beat every Bough of their *Olives* : Nor to fetch a Sheaf forgotten.

These were *Eleemosynary* Parcels, design'd for the Relief of all that were Poor and Afflicted. These Statutes are recorded, *Levit. 19. 23.* And the same Commands, and Prohibitions, we find

Deut.

Deut. 24. rendring this single, as sufficient, *I am the Lord, your God*; which adds force to the Mandate, and puts a period to the *Duty*: as if the *Sacred Volume* had thus declar'd; Murmur not at these Orders, nor grudge such considerable Leavings; for, *For I am the Lord*, you are Tenants at Will: All you possess is Mine: It is an Honour I do you, to give you the Title: You hold your Lands, your Lives, your All of Me, by certain Services, and by Courtesie: *I am the Lord*; the Property resides in Me: There is nothing yours, at most, but by Will, or by Copy; so as you have no right to Ingross the good things of this Life, or to hold them in durance. *I am the Lord*; from Me you receive all your Treasure; therefore, fear not *Poverty*: I gave you this, and can give you more; take My Word, your *Alms* shall be doubled in Blessings, and restor'd into your Bosoms.

The *Jews* were commanded not only to be Charitable in the Field, but had a plain Statute for *Alms-giving*, at their own Houses, *Deut. 15.* *If there is a Poor*

Man among thy Brethren, within thy Gates, thou shalt not harden thy Heart, nor shut thy Hand from thy poor Brother; but thou shalt open thy Hand wide, and thy Heart shall not be grieved, when thou Givest.

Observe in the Text, Three Motives to Compassion :

1. *The Man is Poor.*
2. *He is near in Blood, One among thy Brethren.*
3. *He is within thy Gates.*

Let his Poverty make you sensible of his Want : Let his Relation move you to Pity : Let his Neighbourhood inflame your Affection. And you may there take notice of two Directions in *Giving* :

1. Dispence your *Alms* with a hand wide open ; that is, Give Bountifully.
2. With a willing Heart, free from Grudging.

These

These Latter Authorities are derived from the Law that was given at Mount Sinai. Let us now hear the Prophets :

David maketh it a Characteristical Note of a good Man, to be Merciful ; and holdeth giving *Alms* the best use of an Estate, *Psal.* 72. 2. He nameth it the great work of the *Messiah*, to Defend the Poor, Heal the Infirm, and Succour the Afflicted.

Solomon, his Son, informs us, *Prov.* 29. 7. *A Righteous Man considereth the cause of the Poor* ; adding in the 14. ver. of the same Chapter, *The King that faithfully judgeth the Poor, shall have his Throne Established* : And this is the wisest of Monarchs.

You may read in the Book of the Prophet *Isaiah*, The way to *Divine and Eternal Honour*, is *dealing thy Bread to the Hungry, lodging Exiles, covering the Naked* ; and, in a strange Phrase, to *draw out thy Soul to the Empty* : Then He continues, *Thy Light shall arise from Obscurity, thy pristine Darkneſs shall become Light, and resemble the Sun in its Glory.*

Glory. This is the Evangelical Prophet.

We read in the 22. Chap. of *Ezekiel*, God threatneth the *Jews* with many terrible Judgments, for *Oppressing the Stranger*, and *Vexing the Fatherless and Widow*. This is the Priest of the Captives transferr'd with *Jehoiachim*.

Daniel maketh *Alms* the truest sign of sincere Repentance; and will have *Charity* put into the definition of the Righteous. This is the Man of Visions, to whom all Changes, which should concern the *Jews*, from the *Babylonian Captivity*, to the general Resurrection, was Revealed. These preceded the *Messiah*; and their Writings make the biggest part of the *Old Testament*. Let us now consult the Gospel.

To begin with the *Baptist*: These *Alms* are the good Fruit he demands; Fruit fit for *Penitents* to produce. Our dear Master Preacheth the same Doctrine St. *Luke* 11. *Give Alms of such things as you have, and behold all things are clean unto you: As if CHRIST* had

had
Levi
cept
rious
a fla
Legat
stent
crific
ed i
tues
thos
The
Estab
to p
more
that
S U
ples
stian
St
stian
I. v
your
the S
Breth
with
Princ

had told us, *Alms* are instead of all Levitical Purifications ; and are accepted in Heaven sooner than the curious Prescription of *Moses*. Love is a flame that cleanseth better than the Legal Rites ; and a Fire that is consistent with *Holy Water* ; the small Sacrifices of Christian Love, recommended in the *New Testament*, have Vertues Superior to the first Fruits, and those greater ones of the *Old Testament* : They have power to Sanctifie our whole Estate, to make it Firm and Fertile, and to propagate it with our Issue. 'Tis more Blessed to Give, than to Receive ; that's a Maxim of the Blessed JESUS, which his Apostles and Disciples did approve ; and every true Christian will acknowledge.

St. Peter mightily presseth us to Christian Love, and Hospitality, 1 Pet. cap. 1. ver. 22. *Seeing you have purified your Souls, in obeying the Truth, through the Spirit, and to unfeigned Love of the Brethren, see that you Love one another with pure Heart fervently.* This is the Prince of the Apostles.

St.

St. *John* speaks of nothing so much, as *Love* and *Charity*, 1 St. *John* 4. 7. *Let us Love one another, for Love is of God, &c.* This is the Beloved Disciple.

St. *James* extols good Works much, and with some vehemence promotes *Charity*; deriding the *Solifidian* Professors, that have nothing [*ἐν τῷ πιστεύειν.*] besides a strong Credulity; with which *Julian* upbraided some early Believers, that expected Salvation by Faith only. This *James* was the first Christian Bishop of the Holy City *Jerusalem*.

St. *Paul*, (whose Writings too many wrested to their own Destruction, which was one cause some other Apostles wrote so little, and some wrote nothing :) He was careful and zealous to deal with the first Christians of *Rome*, and those in *Greece* and *Asia*, for a Collection, as St. *Peter*, St. *James* and St. *John* had charged him, when he first Travelled to make Proselytes, *Gal.* 2. 10. And this is the great Doctor of the *Gentiles*.

Will

Will you have another added to these Four great Apostles? The Author of that Learned Epistle to the *Hebrews*, writeth in this manner, *To do Good, and to Communicate forget not ; for with such Sacrifices G O D is well pleased.* If you will contend that Epistle was Written by *St. Paul*, I shall be content to Humor you, seeing the Doctrine of good Works shall receive no disparagement by his Authority.

Thus far the Duty hath been ratify'd by *Precepts*, but *Examples* are more forcible Motives to Well-doing, and are as numerous in the Bible, pointing out to Christians (as so many *Mercuries*) the direct way to *Felicity*.

Abraham sitting at the door of his Tent, looketh for some weary Traveller, to whom he may give an Instance of his *Charity*; who, for his repeated Works of Mercy, deserv'd the Reverend Title of the *Father of the Faithful*.

Lot, standing at the Gate of the City, doth expect some distressed Stranger to make Experiment of his Kindness,

ness, and Taste his Hospitality; He gave the wandring Passenger a Meeting, lest he should be prevented in his Courtesies. This was an Oriental Prince and Prelate, Patron of the Five Cities, and the Lord of *Zoar*.

It was the Custom of *Job*, to entertain the Fatherless in his House, and invite the Poor to his own Table. This Man, if you will have it so, was High-Priest of *Hierapolis*, and Prince in *Arabia*.

Solomon, in such Practices, was Exemplary; shewing himself in Love, as well as Empire, a Successor to his Father *David*. This Man, after GOD's own Heart, thought himself not degraded by particular Acts of *Devotion* and *Charity*. He knew how to reconcile Love and Honour; and reputed himself no less a King, for distributing, at certain Seasons, a Loaf of Bread, a Flaggon of Wine, and a Portion of Flesh, to every single Person of his decay'd Subjects.

Observe how the *Jews*, when they were return'd from their Captivity, cele-

celebrated their Festivals with remarkable Contributions. Their Forms of Devotion ended, they did enjoy themselves in a generous participation of Delicacies; they drank freely, to Cheerfulness, not to Excess, and dispatcht away Provisions to the poorest Families, that they might be Sharers in the Joy, and the Feast, which they were not able to furnish; and be made Partakers in the Gratitude they paid to Heaven, by shewing themselves pleas'd for National Blessings.

We read, *Gen.* 21. 33. of the Patriarchs Grove, which, the *Rabbins* inform us, was Planted purposely for Charitable Entertainments; which they gather, because the Letters of the Name [אשל *Eshel*, a Grove,] signifie by Cabalism, *Meat, Drink, and Lodging*; viz. *Achilah, Shutyan, Linah*.

To pass from the *Jews* to the *Christians*, How are the Churches of *Achaia* and *Macedonia* celebrated in *St. Paul's* Epistles, for their generous Contributions? The *Prayers* and *Alms* of *Cornelius* ascended to GOD, shewing their
Ma-

Master the way to Heaven : And tho' both are very laudable, yet the Fathers ascribe to *Alms* the Preheminence.

So to Live, and Practise Religion, is to accomplish the Laws, and comply with the Will of *Solomon* : 'Tis to do more than that comes to ; for *Solomon* was but a Type of *Christ* : But to exercise Love, is to follow the steps of *Christ* himself, and to obey the Dictates of the Supream Master ; who, having no Purse-Bearer for himself, had always a Treasurer for the Distressed ; and daily wrought Miracles, to satisfy their Wants in the Wilderness ; chusing rather to Fast *Forty Days*, than to multiply Loaves for appeasing his own Hunger ; He having no House to hide his Head in, laid his Commands upon the Heavens, that his Followers might be freed from the Injuries of the ill Weather. While he was contentedly depriv'd of ordinary Conveniences, he was not contented his Disciples should suffer ; but for their sakes made use of his Divinity, that He might shew himself Hospitable in the Desert.

'Tis

'Tis not for *Men* alone to pretend to, or claim the *Glory* that attends Christian Love ; for *Women* seem naturally more Compassionate. Sacred and Prophane Stories will furnish us with Infinite Precedents of their *Charity* : The *Zereptan* Widow, to relieve the Prophet *Eliab*, hazards the Pining of her self, and her Son, and puts to the adventure, all the sad Accidents of a miserable Famine. Another cast two Mites into the *Corban*, (or Sacred Treasury) from which the Poor of all sorts were Relieved ; it was her whole Pittance ; and to approve her self Charitable, she runs the Risk of the most disconsolate effects of Poverty. *Charity* (the Name is Feminine, and) hath always been Pictur'd in the Shape, and with the Features of a Beautiful Woman : the Christian Church takes delight in the rehearsal of the Names of her loving, and her officious Daughters : She hath many, such as *Dorcus*, that employ, and please themselves in Lodging Strangers ; in working admirable Pieces for Temples and Altars ; and designing their Studies and Portions for the pub-

F

lick

lick Uses of true Religion : They exercise their Christian Vertues, by giving *Alms* daily, Washing the Saints Feet, Visiting the Sick, and Comforting all those that are in any manner of Affliction.

Credible *Historians* acquaint us with the *Hospitality* of the Ancient City *Bretinore*, in *Italy* ; how the *Burgesses* vied *Bounty*, and strived to exceed one another, in putting Obligations upon Strangers. So great was their Emulation to do good, that, in fine, they determin'd to Erect a Column in their Market, to which Brazen Rings in Plates were fastened ; upon those Plates, the Names of all the Noted Families in Town were Engraven'd ; all Strangers were carried thither, and made choice of one of those Names for their Reception : The House, to which the Stranger by choice desir'd to resort, was forthwith inform'd, by one of the daily Waiters ; the Master of the Family thereupon came rejoycing, and conducted his Guests, that was sometimes miserable Poor, to his House, with signs
of

of Triumph: And, Why not? seeing *Charity* goes attended with Reward and Victory.

'Tis not always, that we ought to do well with so much solemnity; For many times, Works of *Mercy* are best perform'd with Privacy, *Sound not a Trumpet when thou givest Alms*, says our dear Master, *St. Matthew 6*. No, not a Trumpet, says *Chrisologus*; because such Kindness, attended with a Noise, cometh not so much like a Friend, as like an Enemy: It seems to Insult over the Wants of the Receiver, and to Assault his Modesty. This is not to Relieve so much, as to Triumph over thy poor Brother. It is worse: It is an upbraiding God, as if He was beholding to your Labour, and could not enable that poor Heart to Subsist without your *Charity*. If that be the *English* way of giving *Alms*, such Donors must pay themselves with the popular Name of *Patriots*, or *Benefactors* to the Publick. They must forbear their Pretensions to future Recompence; because our great

Master declares, they have their *Reward*. The prevailing Prayers of the Poor, and the never-failing Promise of *G O D*, shall prove but of small advantage to their mistaken Souls, that had no respect to either of them, in their *Alms-giving*, but only to the Applause of the People.

Let it suffice, that *G O D* discerns thy Bounty ; make Him only thy Witness, that is, to be thy Judge ; and the Righteous *G O D* shall make Requital, that knows how much confidence you repose in his Justice. You may remain assur'd, He that would not have the Left-hand know what the Right-hand giveth, will not allow you to tell them what will tell every Body, how much you bestow. Give *Alms* there, where there is no Man to discover it, and, *Thy Father which seeth in Secret will Reward you openly*.

Thus we have Travers'd the *Commandment* : Let us proceed to the *Pro-miss* ; *Thou shalt find thy Bread, after many Days, which thou dost cast upon the waters*. See.

Seeing Riches are valuable Blessings, such as afford us in this Life no despicable Comforts ; it concerns us to know, for whose sake, and upon what account we cast them away ; for it is somewhat to deprive Ourselves and our Posterity of their Service : Hear me, therefore, and acknowledge the Charitable Practices of the Church, to be founded upon the highest Reason : You will be loath to part with your Treasure, but upon the best Security ; you shall have the best Word of a *King*, and a *Priest* ; and They are both inviolable. *Solomon* engages his Honour, that *you shall find it* ; which is as much as to secure you, you shall be no Losers. What you scatter upon the Waves, doth not perish ; but the Stream will return to restore your Kindness.

Have you never seen a Ship, of good Burthen, Laden with the Richest Merchandice, arrive in a safe Haven ? She carries out of the Owners Sight ; She makes a Voyage of many days ; yet, at length, she returns her Treasure upon the Exchange, and brings the Ad-

venturer an advantageous *Cargo*.

But the Ship may be wrackt, and there the Lading may Perish: But *Here* you run no such Hazard: For, supposing the *Poor* should Miscarry, your *Alms* will be safely conveyed to the Port; for the Bearer is no sooner out of your Door, or the Gift out of your Hand, but G O D takes it into his Protection and Custody: Holy Angels are the Convoy, and C H R I S T looking upon the Donative, now to be Consecrated, undertakes to balance all Losses. He considers of Gains, to place to the Donor's Account, and of a Way to double your Interest: The Lord chargeth himself with the Gift, wherever it is; and therefore doth not allow you to demand or expect Repayment, by Word or Deed, from a Third Person.

Let it be the Part of *Publicans* and *Sinners*, to Feast their thriving Neighbours; while He that designs to perform Acts of *Charity*, must, by his Invitations, make the *Sick*, the *Blind*, and the *Lame*, his Guests, and those poor
People

People that want a Dinner: So shall he be Blessed; so shall he make himself a growing Interest; If he dare take the Word of the World's *Messiah*, he shall not fail to be Rewarded at the Resurrection of the Just, *St. Luke 14.* which some offer to assert, shall precede the general Resurrection. The Reward is certain, *Thou shalt find it*; the terms are positive. Our good Deeds cannot pass unregarded: not a Cup of cold Water; not a Morfel of Bread, shall escape G O D's Notice, or fall short of His Remuneration.

Thou shalt find it; *Thou thyself.* 'Tis a strange Kindness, that all Persons have for their own Flesh and Blood: Men are now a-days, more than ever, Lovers of themselves; and they will adventure that upon their own Heads, which they dare not trust upon the Heads of their Children and Relations. What Man is he, that possesseth an Estate or Honors, which he desireth not to continue for ever? Behold a Way to preserve your Dignities, and hold your Mannors to Eternity! Convert them into *Solomon's*

Bread, and *Cast them upon the Waters* ; it will prove pregnant of Blessings, and resembling good Seed, it will continue to grow and ripen, and to yield an everlasting Harvest : *You shall find it after many Days*, in Heaven.

Suppose a Man as Solicitous as can be, to Get and Save ; 'tis not in his Power to secure his Estate upon Earth, so much as to the fourth Generation. Notwithstanding his *Gains*, he has no certainty, but that *Poverty* shall seize his *Sons* or *Nephews* : But if you covet, to secure your *Possessions* to the Third and Fourth Generation, take the Measures here prescribed by *Solomon* : You shall not only leave an Assurance to the Third Heir, but you shall also retain what you give away : And, changing the Property by those *Alms* you bestow, you shall both make it theirs, and your own for ever. 'Tis only so much of your Estate, that you can possibly lose, as you are not free to impart : For all that you give in the way of *Charity*, you shall surely find ; and reckon so much goeth towards the making your spiritual Body
the

the more Glorious; and to purchase for you one of those many Mansions, in the House of our Heavenly Father; where every token of Christian Love shall appear an Ornament to the Donor, to render him bright as a Star, and serve his Apartment, instead of Painting and Coronish. Why, good Sir, should you then demand or expect a Requital at the Hand of him that Receiveth the Boon? As if you knew not the Man to be *God's* Receiver; or, as if you were altogether unacquainted with the Disposition of that Just and Bountiful Master he serveth. Would you have many Thanks return'd? or, Would you be highly Courted? or, basely Flatter'd out of your Benevolence? Thanks and Praises are but indifferent Bribes; they pay no Debts, but only serve to corrupt Servile Spirits: Make yourself greater than that, and manifest more Honour than that comes to; for to disburse considerable Sums for those base Ends, is no part of *Charity*, but an ill Exchange.

Where real Effects are Bartered for Oily Words, and Slavish Gestures;

[Gra-

[*Gratis non datur quod gratiis venditur,*] so doing, you sell your Kindness, and make but a bad Market ; because, at the same time, you lose Possession of that you had, and lose sight of your Pay-Master. If that be your way to distribute *Bread*, for the sake of respective Honours and Addresse, you must compound with them for the whole Debt ; and accepting less than half Pay, for the Whole, take your leave of additional Blessings, and future Glory : chusing to take the Word of a *Beggar*, rather than the Word of *G O D* ; you lose, at one instant, both your Commemoration and Requital.

When your meaning is to find your *Bread*, give it upon *G O D*'s Account, that *G O D* may become your Debtor ; so shall the *Bread* thou dost dispense, nourish thy own Soul unto Life everlasting.

'Thou castest *Bread* upon the *Waters*, which vary themselves in many Figures, and often change their condition ; yet, through the Divine Power and Truth, 'tis reserv'd for your Use, and the *Bread* is found again ; intimating, how
the

the Substance of all things is preserv'd entire, and lives eternally.

The *Bread* which you lately did impart, you have given over for lost: 'Tis not so, your Fear imposeth upon your Reason; the same shall be return'd in another Nature, and in a larger Measure. How, are you qualified to Receive, but are not contented to Give? Is it your design to put limits to Providence, and confine this World to rest in your Coffers, that was created in Motion?

The *Gift* is put here, by an happy Figure, for that Fruit and Recompence, which after many days, follows the Act of Giving, it is so contriv'd, to render the Giver as certain of the One, as ever he was sure of the Other: As there is upon Earth, a Communion of Saints, maintain'd by certain Spiritual Acts of *Devotion*, mixt with *Charity*; so there is an everlasting Retaliation between *Alms* and its Recompence.

There is a time set down (tho' not many circumstances of it,) when the Charitable Person shall be Rewarded, *after many Days*, says the Royal Preacher;
so

so I thought, says the Miser, my Patience will be tired with waiting, for the Interest of my Money ; it will be long, you say, (and I know not how long) ere I shall be the better for that I give away. Doth my Father lye the easier in his Grave, for the Legacy he left to the Poor of the Parish ? His Condition might have been more easie [*Chuff*] had he bestow'd upon his Son better *E-ducation* ; all his Cares and Prayers are lost upon you, his Successor ; that shew your self ungrateful to Heaven, and to your Parents.

I leave you to Time and Torment, to correct your Mistake ; but know, these Words [*after many Days*] carry their own weight ; a Sence so pleasing, and include an Argument so strong, that when you, and your Ingratitude, are Buried together, it shall serve to oblige Generations to come to the performance of this Duty. 'Tis *After many Days*, the Charitable Man is said to find his *Bread* ; to signifie he shall live many Days ; his Life shall not be shortened, neither shall his Death be sudden : But
his

his
W
his

sha
ed
th
fr
sh
M
Y
th
h
b

his Days shall be prolong'd in this World, meerly that he may do good in his Generation.

The Wicked and Blood-thirsty Man shall not live out half his Days ; for Wicked, you may read Uncharitable, because the greater part of Wickedness proceeds from a Defect of Charity. But there shall be Days added to the Bountiful Man's Years, as to Hezekiah's ; until his Years with his Vertues, encrease beyond the number of his Hairs, and procure for him everlasting Benedictions, and Embellishments.

Thou shalt find it after many Days : 'Tis as if the Wise-Man had said, Thou shalt live many Days to do good with thy Riches ; and when thou hast finish'd thy Course of multiplying good Offices to thy Brethren ; then, After many Days, thou shalt find an Heavenly Treasure, to the Accomplishment of thy Felicity. Think not the time long because the Pay is certain ; think it not tedious, because at that time Blessings are growing for thy Comfort, and multiplying for thy Use and Advantage. Why should

should you think the Time long, when all Time is inconsiderable, less than a Minute, compar'd with that Eternity which shall afford you an Abyss of Joys, and Treasures that can never perish?

Thou shalt find it after many Days : There is a Time set apart, in the secret Will of *G O D*, wherein the Lord hath decreed to make you a plenary Requital; Not of some Earthly thing, which is Transitory; but full Pay, and of a Nature Spiritual, Glorious, and Permanent. It may be what you give away to Day, you would have again to Morrow; the Seed you Sow, doth not grow with that Expedition; you must allow it Time to die, and to revive again; and to grow, before it can ripen to Harvest: (But you dare trust *Earth* further than *Heaven*.) If you will have your Reward before its due time, you must have it imperfect, as immature Fruit gather'd out of Season.

But, my Advice is, and it is *Solomon's*, To give it leave to come to Perfection; so shall you be sure to find it, *After many Days*, such as you desire to have it, in all Points absolute.

'Tis

'Tis the Will of G O D, that as he forbears to punish us many Days, and many Days waits for our Amendments; so we should add *Patience* to *Charity*, that, at once, the two Vertues may be Crowned.

However, for our greater Encouragement, there are present Remunerations appointed for those that are Charitable; they shall have their Wishes very much gratify'd in this World, and in the World to come, their Hopes shall expire in a happy Fruition. Here, in this Life, you shall receive the Wages of Love in a good measure; but in the next, you shall enjoy what you expect in a satisfactory manner; or, as the *Chaldee* Paraphrase reads it *Plenary*. For indeed, these words, *After many Days*, are principally referr'd to the Resurrection, and future Glory. Can you pretend to Christian *Faith* and *Hope*, and at the same time Despair and Murmur? Will you prescribe your G O D the Time, any more than the Method of Payment? Hear the Voice of our Saviour! *Lo! I come*. Yet you say, Where
is

is the Promise of his Coming? If there be many Days before *Christ's* Advent, there is the greater Preparation making for your Reception; and when He comes, you will be fully satisfied for attending the Lord's Leisure.

Shorten not your Hand of Relief, because *G O D* payeth Interest for the whole Time of your Forbearance: You spoyl your Recompence, by coveting to have it suddenly. Comfort your self in recollecting the good Offices you have perform'd, and in a good Conscience in *G O D's* Promise, and in Comforts of this Life, that are ordinarily conferr'd and enjoy'd by the Charitable Person, as sure Earnest of a future Reward. Have a little Patience, the Days may be *many*; yet, at most, they are but *Days* that will soon expire. Persist in your Godly Purposes; 'tis not long, ere Mercies will plentifully return into your Bosom.

The Time of waiting is not exprest by *Years*, or *Months*, nor by so much as *Weeks*; but only by *Days*, that quickly come to their Period. *Days* are mentioned, because a *Day* receives denomination

nation from, and has reference to the *Sun's* Motion; importing, how *Christ*, the Son of Righteousness, hath in this *Day* many great Works to perform in the Hearts of the Faithful; many Divine Graces to quicken; many Methods of Holiness, and Measures of Redemption to finish; we must not antedate our own or others Happiness. When the Work of *Christ* is perfect in us, we shall surely find the Reward of our *Charity*.

Come then with a chearful Heart, and a liberal Hand; give the World an Instance of that Love and Bounty, which appears in imparting much to many; and shows itself with advantage in the quantity of the Gift, and the multitude of Receivers.

He that Soweth Bountifully, (or as the Greek readeth; in Blessings) 2 Cor. 9. 6. shall Reap in Benedictions and Plentifully. The Apostle there proveth, That the same Assurance the Seed-man has of an Increase, according to the proportion of his Sowing, that G O D will multiply his Favours upon the *Alms-giver*, with equivalent Augmentations of Glory.

G

It

It was *David's* way of Praying, and ought to be ours, *Have mercy upon us, O Lord, according to the Multitude of thy Mercies* : Which is so far Doctrinal, that we must afford a multitude of Mercies to our poor Brethren ; and then we may approach the Throne of Grace with boldness, having Assurance that our Petitions will be Answered.

You shall find it after many Days, says the Royal Preacher ; and though a Miser may refuse it, yet a good Christian ought to look upon *Solomon's* Word, as better Security than Bond and Judgment. You are to have Regard to the poor Man's Wants, and at the same time, to your own Ability ; and confiding in Providence, are to Give rather more than your Estate can afford ; for such is the Advice of the discreet Noble-man to his Son, *Tob. cap. 4. v. 8. Of abundance, Give according ; Of a Little, be not afraid of giving Alms of that Little ; for thereby thou hoardest up to thyself Treasure against the day of Necessity.* Did I not tell you this before ? His Opinion agrees with mine ; You are to live upon
the

the thing only which you gave away. It follows in the 10. ver. of that 4. chap. *Alms deliver from Death*; (meaning Death Eternal:) Where you find, in what manner you shall be repaid your Acts of *Charity*, with Life Everlasting.

But still you *Hæsitare*, and look as if you would Reply, I am very loath to part with a present Estate, without a present valuable Consideration: That is your Mistake; you part with no present Estate, and you receive that, at present, which ought to be your Satisfaction. What would you be Recompenced for? you have so much only, as you can use; the residue you fancy to be yours; but there is no more yours, than you can enjoy; of a Thousand Mannors, and Ten Thousand Drovers of Cattle, these may please your Eye, and your Conceit, and with the thoughts of Possessing, you may satisfy your Hungry Humours; but indeed another shall enjoy as much as you. Your Parks, Woods, Warrans, and your Game, with all the Delights and Gallantries of your Family; out of all these, you can take no more than Meat, Drink,

G 2 and

and Cloathing ; for which a small Estate would suffice. But, here, you are Superior to many, having wherewithal to do good ; that is, many good things trusted to your disposal ; and, here you have a ready way pointed out, to make a Temporal Income to become Spiritual and Eternal : for, only by giving *Alms*, you shall lay up for yourself Treasure in Heaven, of which you can never be depriv'd ; and you shall forthwith receive some Temporal Satisfaction, for your Acts of *Charity*. For the Merciful Man never fails of particular Blessings in this Life, by Health, Strength, Wit, Peace, Preservation from Dangers, by sure Friends, by a good Wife, by hopeful Children, by secret Contentment in the Mind and Joy that is unspeakable ; by a clear Reputation, and quiet Conscience : By some or more of these Enjoyments, the Charitable Person shall immediately find his *Bread* that he hath scatter'd upon the *Waters*.

Placing, therefore, One Eye upon your present Condition, fix the other on the poor Man's Necessities ; and let the sight

fight of his Miseries, be the Rule of your Mercies ; for, in *Alms-giving*, much is but a little, where more is wanting ; and a little is much, where that little sufficeth.

Let the greedy Chuff plead a Distinction of thine and mine : Let him do what he can to secure Property : Let him Entail his Lands, and enterprize all he may, to confirm his Title, or enlarge his Possessions : Let him call *Good Works* a kind of Community, and oppose *Alms* as much as levelling : Let him say, All that I hold is mine ; and what Wrong can I commit, by keeping my own to myself ? For my part, *Sir*, I love Peace and Plenty ; your Speech-making ought to be directed to them that affect Lawless Lives, or Civil-Wars, seeking to deprive others of their Rights, and their Inheritance. I should like *Religion* better, if the *Teachers* were not as so many *Leeches*, Give, Give continually ; I love to hear them Preach up *Christ Crucify'd*, and forbear their old *Popish* Stories of *Alms* and *Good Works* : You know, there was no Beggar in *Israel* ; and, where I

Task-Master-General, there should be none left in *England*. But I think of all poor People, the poor Gentleman is the most importunate; his Hand is always full of *Briefs* and *Letters of Request*; and I seldom see one of that Tribe, but I am feeling in my Pocket.

When you have spoken your Pleasure, *Nabal*, against *Christian Love*, and *Charitable Contributions*, it is but one way of wounding yourself with your own Weapon; seeing the way to make that you possess your own, is by your power of *Disposal*; Which, if it be never put into Act, how can you be assured you have such a Power. By giving it away, we come to know it is yours; and, as without *Property*, there can be no *Charity*; so *Charity*, in its several Acts, doth best confirm *Property*: From the Laws of *Thine* and *Mine*, you bring an ill Inference, whereas, by Giving, those Laws are best put in Execution: You must give, not only for the Preservation of *Discipline* and *Order*, but also for the Maintinance of your Title. Unless the *Bread* be yours, how can you dispose of
it?

it? There is neither *Giving*, nor Obligation by *Gift*, where all is in common. If you peruse the principal Causes, of the first distinction between *Mine* and *Thine*, long ago confirm'd by Custom, by the Positive Laws of GOD, and of all Nations; you will find these, among others:

1. *Encouragement to Labour*, to prevent Idleness; for, where the most Industrious, and the most Negligent Persons, were to be sharers alike of a common Fund, too many would lye basking in the Sun, while others were Sweating at their Employment.

2. *For Preservation of Peace*; they being most remote from War, that have most to lose; who cannot soon be induc'd to Fight, so long as they can quietly enjoy the Effects, and Fruits of their Labour and Industry.

3. *To distinguish Families*; because it appears the Will of Heaven, that some Houses shall be remarkable for *Blessings*, some for *Vertues*; and that some should be stiled from their Inheriting of Ancient Riches, *Generous* and *Noble*; while others should be noted, for a *Dull*, and

Idle Generation, born under Command, to remain Slaves and Peasants.

With this distinction, of *Thine* and *Mine*, began a Subordination of Men in Civil Societies, for the sake of Government. But, of all these Causes of difference of Estates, none is greater than this, That there might be some Endowed with Riches, to impart; and that there might be some poor People, to make tryal of the Rich Man's Faith in GOD's Promises, and design'd for his own Good to make Experiment upon his *Charity*: That, by contributing much in *this Life*, he might obtain, in the *next*, a more Illustrious and Lasting Inheritance. Art thou a Proprietor? yet you must own a Lord in chief of all your Substance.

The Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; all Lands are held of him in *Capite*: So, to alledge Property, when GOD Commands you to Disburse something upon his Account, is to say somewhat that is answer'd by the Laws of Supream Right, and suspended by the degrees of *Charity*. It is enough, that you

you have the Honour and the Happiness of Distribution, and to reserve enough for your own Uses : Take what sufficeth for your Family, defraud not your Successors ; and behold those poor People yonder, are sent to be Sharers of all that is to be spared from You, and your Posterity : If *this* or that be needless to you, the *same* presently becomes one of their Necessaries : And what you reserve, cannot be so much your own, because it is over-plus to your Use every way, unless you put it to Interest, to that Company of *Beads-men* : For, at the Instant you dispose it to them, the same is entered in the Day-Book of Heaven ; and out of that Treasure, you shall be Repaid ; and you shall find it, *After many Days*, infinitely multiply'd.

Observe how Nature communicates : The *Sun* out of his abundance of Light, gives a Largess of it to the *Moon* ; *Lucina* gives Alms of the Light she receives to the Earth, that is founded in Darkness : This *Earth*, having no Light to spare, freely imparts such useful Matters, as she carries, though of another Growth and Temper,

Temper, to her ingrateful Inhabitants ;
 The *Clouds* newly replenisht with Rain,
 empty their Stores upon the parched
 Mountains ; they, discharging them-
 selves into the Rivers that over-flow,
 pay Tribute to the wide Ocean. *Nilus*
 and *Euphrates* are proud in swelling o-
 ver their Banks to make the adjoyning
 Meadows Fertile. The gluttred *Bear* and
Tyger, have sometimes quitted their
 Prey to others half pined, and to Beasts
 less Ravenous ; while the more Civiller
 Creatures of every Species have been
 famous in Story, for many tokens of Af-
 fection ; shewing how all things, from
 the highest to the lowest, correspond
 for a mutual Relief : Here and there is
 an accursed *Shimei*, or a churlish *Nabal*
 excepted, that says, Who is *David*?
 Talk not to me of the *King*, or the *Pro-*
phet ; I know not that Man in the
 World, for whose sake I would lessen
 my Estate : Shall I take my *Bread*, and
 give it to Strangers ? It is enough,
Churle, that you know the Petitioners
 to be Men ; and, that you may know,
 every Man is of more value, than a
 Mint

Mint of Gold and Silver : Would you lose a Man, for a Morfel of *Bread* ? Shall I take my *Bread*, and give it away dost thou say ? 'Tis thy *Bread* indeed, by the Favour of a better Master than thou art ; but so, that it is not always , and every way thine. There is a certain Clause in the Conveyance , that speaks it thy *Bread* to Give , not thine to *with-hold* : 'Tis yours to *dispose of*, not to *detain* ; the disposal of which, looks toward the *Communion of Saints* that is on Earth, with those in Heaven.

There is *Bread* of Participation in every House, as the *Eucharistical Bread* is eminently such in Churches : And, for maintaining a Correspondence between Divine and Humane Love, and their Effects, we are taught to make daily Petitions : 'Tis you, *Miser*, that makes bold to change our *Lord's* Form of Prayer ; calling that *Your Bread*, in your selfish Language, which is call'd *Our Bread*, in the Language of our Redeemer : And that is, and ought to be, the *Idiom* of all good Christians. Which
word

word [*Our*] doth import a Christian Communication.

Shall I take my *Bread and cast it upon the Waters*? How dare you put such a Question, *Impudent Man*, says St. *Ambrose*? What is thine, but thy Sins? Did you command the *Earth* to nourish it? the *Clouds* to water it? the *Sun* to ripen it? What was yours when you came into this World Mourning and Naked? What Silver and Gold did'st thou bring in thy Hands? What Furniture for a House? What Garments for a Covering? Your Pride, in such Questions, doth wrong to your Discretion; for all you possess, you have receiv'd. The Richest Heir must acknowledge himself beholding to the Rule of *Charity*. Here you found all at your Entrance, and Here you shall leave all at your Departure; you shall not carry with you so much, as is spent upon your *Obsequies*. All these things you so much covet and hoard, without asking your leave, will stay behind; unless you take this only sure way to make them yours, and carry them with you,

you, by the pretending Methods of *Charity*: That is a way, that will certainly convey your Lands and Goods to your future Use; which will at once, by Sanctifying them, dedicate them Eternally to your Service.

To secure those unjust Gettings of your *Ancestors*, and make such a firm Settlement of your Estate, as you desire to be made at the same time on your Posterity; you must take *Solomon's* Counsel; for so will it wear well, and endure many *Generations*.

Hear me farther: Is not he, that puts this Question, like the same Man, that, in a few late Years, got an Estate by *Fraud* and *Oppression*? And dare you say, Shall I *Cast my Bread upon the Waters*, when all the Goods you possess, may be so many private Wrongs, or publick Grievances? Call them no more *Thine*, for which you robb'd Innocents, stript Honest Men Naked, and forc'd others to Beggary. You say, Must a Man impoverish Himself, to relieve Strangers? You have a Family to maintain, Rents to pay, Farms to stock, and Houses to fur-

furnish; so that you set an Honest Care, in opposition to *Divine Charity*, and give the Servant the upper-hand of the Mistress; Whereas the Cœlestial Vertue, demands only what may be Spared, as are rather Ornaments and Complements of your Condition, than Necessaries of Nature; tho' these also be required to save the Life of a publick Person of your dearest Friends, and nearest Relations.

But your State and Place require all you have, and more: Believe me, No! both Commands you to be Charitable: Your Honour is engaged by your Preferment, to do good according to your Title; whatever is absolutely necessary to your Person, is not to be sequestred by *Charity*, which calls for only so much as may be spar'd from your Person, and your Dignity; for all that appertains to distressed Objects, is, as to you, Superfluous. Fear not, *Solomon* requires none of your Necessaries, but your Exceedings: He desires no Prejudice to your Body, but to your Vices; and, seeking your Health, offers you means

to

to prevent Diseases. Cannot you spare one Dish of Meat, one Loaf of Bread, one Coat from many, one Shilling opportunely, to keep Life in a poor Body.

Hear me, *Sir*, Feed more at your Gates, and fewer in your Mews, kennels, and Stables; Consider how you disburse in needless Accoutrements, in Forreign Toys, in altering and furnishing your Houses. This Terret, that Cupolo might be spared; these Marble Columns, yonder Tarrafs-walks; these Thorough-lights, them Tapistry Hangings; that Garnishing, those Orient Jewels, be mighty chargeable: I could have spared much of this costly Pearl; and, with some of that, I would have eased some poor Tenants: I would have Employ'd some poor Labourers, Redeem'd some poor Captives; I would have Lodged and Victualled some poor Travellers; I would have set some poor Prisoners for Debt at Liberty; I would have placed some poor Orphans Apprentices; and have given Portions for the Marriage of some poor Maidens: Some Colledge, or School of good Literature,
should

should have been Endowed ; some Hospital Founded, &c. So should you make a competent Provision for your selves here, and hereafter acquire Mansions of Eternity : So should you live in Favour of *God* and Man, and obtain that due Respect from your Neighbours, which your Avarice and Vanity now makes Counterfeit, by thus beginning to be Frugal at the wrong end ; for *Charity* hath converted many Prodigals from Extravagant Courses ; and, by making them Masters of themselves, hath made them Lords of great Estates ; of which *Christian Vertue*, those only may complain, that have small Experience.

F I N I S.

o-
ou
ur
n-
in
in
h-
i-
e-
l;
i-
d,
s,
e-
fe
ll